

## **Exhibit 8**

NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

RATINGS (see RATINGS herein): S&P: BBB  
Moody's: Baa3  
Fitch: BBB-

**\$673,145,000**

**PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY  
Power Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A**

The Power Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A (the “Bonds”) of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (the “Authority”) are being issued pursuant to a Trust Agreement, dated as of January 1, 1974, as amended, between the Authority and U.S. Bank National Association, New York, New York, successor trustee (the “Trust Agreement”). The Bonds, the outstanding bonds previously issued under the Trust Agreement, and any additional bonds that the Authority may from time to time issue under the Trust Agreement, are payable solely from the Net Revenues (as described herein) of the Authority’s electric generation, transmission and distribution system.

The Bonds will have the following characteristics:

- The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery.
- The Bonds will be registered under the book-entry only system of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). Purchasers of the Bonds will not receive definitive Bonds.
- Interest on the Bonds will be payable on January 1, 2014 and on each January 1 and July 1 thereafter.
- The Bonds will be subject to redemption, commencing on July 1, 2023, as described herein. See *Mandatory Redemption* and *Optional Redemption* under DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS for more information.
- The inside cover page contains the maturity schedule, interest rates and prices or yields of the Bonds.
- In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress now in force, (i) subject to continuing compliance with certain tax covenants, interest on the Bonds will not be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes and (ii) the Bonds and interest thereon will be exempt from state, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and local income taxation under existing law. However, see TAX MATTERS herein for a description of alternative minimum tax consequences with respect to interest on the Bonds and other tax considerations.
- The Authority expects that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on or about August 21, 2013.
- The issuance of the Bonds and the purchase of the Bonds by the Underwriters are subject to the approval of legality by Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Fiddler González & Rodríguez, P.S.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, will pass upon certain legal matters for the Underwriters.

**The Bonds are not a debt or obligation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any of its municipalities or political subdivisions, other than the Authority, and neither the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico nor any of its municipalities or political subdivisions, other than the Authority, shall be liable for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds.**

**Morgan Stanley**

**Wells Fargo Securities, LLC**

**Citigroup**

**JP Morgan**

**BofA Merrill Lynch**

**Barclays**

**FirstBank PR Securities**

**Goldman Sachs & Co.**

**Jefferies**

**Mesirow Financial, Inc.**

**Oriental Financial Services**

**Popular Securities**

**Ramírez & Co., Inc.**

**RBC Capital Markets**

**Santander Securities**

**Scotia MSD**

**UBS FS Puerto Rico**

**\$673,145,000 Power Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A  
PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY**

**\$165,645,000 Serial Bonds**

<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Principal Amount</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Yield</b>	<b>CUSIP*</b>
<b>July 1,</b>				
2030	\$ 35,000,000	7 1/4%	6.73%	74526Q A9 3
2043	130,645,000	7	7.12	74526Q A5 1

\$150,000,000 7% Term Bonds due July 1, 2033; Price 100%; CUSIP 74526Q A7 7\*  
\$307,500,000 6 3/4% Term Bonds due July 1, 2036; Yield: 7.02%; CUSIP 74526Q A6 9\*  
\$50,000,000 7% Term Bonds due July 1, 2040; Yield: 7.07%; CUSIP 74526Q A8 5\*

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**In connection with this offering, the Underwriters may overallot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of the Bonds offered hereby and of the Authority's outstanding Power Revenue Bonds at levels above those which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. The Underwriters may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers and dealer banks and others at prices lower (or yields higher) than the public offering prices (or yields) stated on the inside cover page and said offering prices (or yields) may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters.**

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the Authority, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other official sources that are believed to be reliable, but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness and is not to be construed as a representation by any Underwriter. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Authority or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico since the date hereof. The various tables may not add due to rounding of figures.

The Underwriters have provided the first paragraph of this page and the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of their respective responsibilities to investors under, the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

No dealer, broker, sales representative or other person has been authorized by the Authority or the Underwriters to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained herein, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Authority or any Underwriter. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds offered hereby by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of laws, trust agreements, the Bonds and other documents herein do not purport to be complete. Reference is made to said laws, trust agreements, the Bonds and other documents for a full and complete statement of their provisions. Copies of the above are available for inspection at the offices of the Authority and the Trustee.

Certain statements contained in this Official Statement reflect not historical facts but forecasts and "forward-looking statements." These statements are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the Authority. These forward-looking statements may relate to the fiscal and economic condition, economic performance, plans and objectives of Authority. In this respect, the words "estimates," "projects," "continues," "aims," "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "believes" and similar expressions, and future or conditional verbs such as "will," "would," "should," "could," "might," "can," "may," or similar expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All projections, forecasts, assumptions, expressions of opinions, estimates and other forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement: actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, estimates, and assumptions by the Authority that are difficult to predict.

The projections set forth in this Official Statement were not prepared with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to prospective financial information, but, in the view of the officers of the Authority responsible for the preparation of such information, were prepared on a reasonable basis, reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments, and present, to the best of such officers' knowledge and belief, the expected course of action and the expected future financial performance of the Authority. However, this information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this Official Statement are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the prospective financial information. The Authority's independent auditors have not compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, and they have not expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability. The Authority's independent auditors have not been consulted in connection with the preparation of the prospective financial information set forth in this Official Statement, which is solely the product of the Authority.

and financial stability of the Authority. The Authority is unable to predict what, if any, effect future environmental rules and regulations will have on its operations and financial condition.

Because of the Authority's heavy reliance on fuel oil-fired power plants, MATS will present the most immediate challenge. The regulations will require the Authority to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants by April 2017 at the latest. In order to maintain its generating plants in operation while complying with the new requirements, the Authority would have to install air pollution control systems in each generating unit, resulting in additional annual recurring significant expenses related to the operation and maintenance of the emissions control systems. Therefore, the Authority has decided that in order to comply with the MATS, it will convert some of its existing generating units to burn dual fuel: natural gas, a cleaner burning fuel, and fuel oil. In addition, conversion to natural gas may also allow the Authority to comply with future laws or regulations governing greenhouse gas emissions. If the Authority is not able to convert its existing units to natural gas prior to regulatory deadlines, including completing the natural gas delivery infrastructure, it would need to make significant capital investments without being able to offset these costs with any cost savings on the purchase of fuel or would be subject to regulatory penalties. It is possible that the Authority may not be in a position to fund such additional expenditures.

Although the Authority is committed to maintaining its facilities and operations in compliance with applicable laws, it is expected that the Authority will continue to pay stipulated penalties and to make additional capital expenditures (some not included in the current capital improvement program) in the future under its existing Consent Decree and to comply with new environmental requirements. However, the Authority believes it is taking the necessary steps to substantially comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

For a more detailed description of the environmental matters affecting the Authority, see ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS.

#### **The Authority's Ability to Complete Key Projects on a Timely Basis**

The Authority has several key projects geared at utilizing more natural gas in its generating units in order to lower the cost of electricity and meet regulatory requirements. The Authority plans to (i) convert certain existing fuel oil-fired facilities to allow them to use either fuel oil or natural gas, (ii) build the infrastructure needed to transport natural gas to several of the Authority's generating plants, and (iii) build an offshore terminal to supply natural gas to the Aguirre power plant. These projects affect, among other things, the ability of the Authority to comply with MATS, achieve lower fuel costs and meet the Authority's projections of Net Revenues. If the Authority is not able to complete these key projects on a timely basis, the Authority may not meet its projected Net Revenues. The Authority's ability to achieve these plans, however, is subject to factors beyond its control such as completion of the permitting process and obtaining financing for these projects. See *Plans for Fuel Diversification* under THE SYSTEM.

#### **The Authority's Ability to Charge and Collect Rates Sufficient to Provide for Debt Service on the Power Revenue Bonds and Other Indebtedness and Meet its Operating Expenses**

The imposition and collection by the Authority of rates, fees and charges for the services of the System provide the only security for payment of the Power Revenue Bonds, but are subject to being applied first to the payment of Current Expenses, which are the operating expenses of the System.

The Revenues of the Authority are dependent on the rates which it charges and the revenues it collects from its clients. The inability of or failure by the Authority to charge rates that produce, and to collect, sufficient Revenues could result in the Authority being unable to cover its Current Expenses or to meet coverage requirements or debt service payments on its Power Revenue Bonds. The Authority is

able to adjust rates, subject to it complying with certain public hearing and review procedures, as described in *Rates* under THE SYSTEM. The Authority has not increased basic charges since 1989. However, because the cost of fuel and purchased power is passed along to clients through a fuel adjustment charge, the cost of electricity to clients has increased significantly during the past several years. The high level of the current fuel adjustment charge limits the Authority's ability to increase its basic rate without further affecting the demand for electricity.

The Authority's ability to increase its rates and/or collect additional Revenues from its clients is also affected by economic conditions and population trends in the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has been in a recession since the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006. Electric energy sales in kWh have experienced a declining trend during the past five years. A continued slowdown in the economy or a low rate of economic growth will adversely affect the Authority's ability to maintain or increase its Net Revenues as electric energy consumption may remain constant or continue to decrease. In addition, the population of the Commonwealth decreased from 2000 to 2012. If this trend continues, the Authority's ability to maintain or increase its Revenues and its capacity to comply with debt service obligations may be adversely affected.

The Authority expects that if it is able to implement its fuel diversification strategy, it will be able to reduce its fuel adjustment charges. This, in turn, may result in higher demand for electricity and may stimulate economic growth.

#### **The Authority's Ability to Meet its Projections of Net Revenues**

The Authority's ability to generate sufficient Net Revenues to meet its Principal and Interest Requirements during the projected period of fiscal years 2014 through 2018 is based on meeting the assumptions underlying its projections, several of which involve factors beyond the control of the Authority. One of the key assumptions is the Authority's cost of residual and distillate fuel, which have been and continue to be very volatile. The Authority's projections assume that for fiscal year 2014, its blended cost for the fuels (No. 6 fuel oil, light distillate and natural gas) will average \$94.96 per equivalent barrel and that the average price of the fuels will decline to \$80.91 per equivalent barrel by fiscal year 2018. The price of fuel is dependent on a number of exogenous factors, including political factors affecting the supply of crude oil and LNG, which factors are impossible to predict. See *Projected Net Revenues* under NET REVENUES AND COVERAGE.

If Current Expenses of the Authority should experience a significant increase without a corresponding increase in rates and charges, the Authority's Net Revenues and its debt service coverage could be negatively affected. These expenses will be significantly influenced by the performance of management and its ability to execute the strategic initiatives discussed above, as well as by external circumstances, such as, changes in regulatory policy or legislation (including the implementation of MATS), changes in uncontrollable costs (such as fuel), the outcome of litigation against the Authority, labor related matters, and the need to carry out unexpected repairs or replacements, any of which could have a material adverse financial effect on the Authority. There can be no assurance that the Authority's projections of Current Expenses will not be substantially exceeded.

The projections of Net Revenues prepared by the Authority for the five fiscal year period from 2014 through 2018 are also premised in part on the inclusion in Revenues of the municipalities' consumption of electric energy and certain other revenues that the Authority does not collect but rather offsets with subsidies. When these revenues are eliminated from Revenues and Net Revenues, the Authority's debt service coverage is reduced significantly as shown in the preceding *Operating Results* table and in the table of "Historical Net Revenues and Coverage" appearing under NET REVENUES AND COVERAGE. The projections are also premised on the expectation that the Authority will be able

to control operating expenses (excluding maintenance), principally in administrative and general expenses and production plant and transmission and distribution expenses, by fiscal year 2018, compared to fiscal year 2013. If such projected controls are not achieved, the Authority's ability to meet its debt service obligations may be adversely affected, unless the Authority is able to implement other revenue raising measures or there is a higher than projected increase in demand for electricity.

Even if the projections for fiscal years 2014 through 2018 are met, the Authority's ability to obtain sufficient Net Revenues to pay an increasing amount of debt service on the Power Revenue Bonds beyond fiscal year 2018 (see *Principal and Interest Requirements* under DEBT) will ultimately depend on its ability to execute the strategic initiatives described herein and/or implement further revenue raising or expense control measures. If those projections are not met, the Authority may need to issue additional Power Revenue Bonds or incur other debt to pay its obligations in the absence of revenue increases or expense reductions.

The Authority's financial projections involve many assumptions, some of which are beyond the control of the Authority, such as the cost of oil and other fuels, economic performance in Puerto Rico and the impact on the level of demand for electricity. In the past, the Authority's projections of Net Revenues have at times materially differed from what the Authority has been able to achieve.

If the Authority's financial results do not meet the various assumptions underlying the projections, its ability to generate sufficient Net Revenues to pay debt service on the Power Revenue Bonds after paying its Current Expenses may be adversely affected. In addition, its ability to continue funding its capital improvement program to improve the System, execute on its fuel diversification strategy and comply with applicable regulatory requirements may also be adversely affected. The inability to comply with regulatory obligations may result in monetary penalties and other adverse consequences.

### **The Trend in Demand for Electricity**

During fiscal year 2009, the Authority experienced a decrease in electric energy sales (in kWh) as a result of the ongoing economic recession in Puerto Rico and the high rates charged to the Authority's clients, which are the result of the combination of the high cost of fuel oil and the Authority's dependence on fuel oil for 69% of its power production. For fiscal year 2009, when Puerto Rico's real gross national product decreased by 3.7%, the Authority's electric energy sales decreased by 5.5%. Residential, industrial and commercial energy sales were all negatively affected during this fiscal year. During fiscal year 2010, however, electric energy sales increased by 3.9% compared with fiscal year 2009. This increase mainly occurred in the residential sector, where sales in kWh grew 10.8%, partly attributable to lower fuel oil prices during the first six months of fiscal year 2010. During fiscal year 2011, electric energy sales (in kWh) decreased 3.8% compared to fiscal year 2010, with all customer categories declining. During fiscal year 2012, electric sales (in kWh) decreased 2.1% compared to fiscal year 2011. During fiscal year 2013, compared to fiscal year 2012, electric energy sales (in kWh) increased in the residential and commercial sectors by 1.5% and 4.3%, respectively, but declined in the industrial sector by 17.2%.

The Authority is projecting increases in electric energy sales (in kWh) of 1.29%, 0.38%, 1.14%, 1.52% and 1.78% for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The projected increases for these fiscal years are expected to result from improved economic conditions in Puerto Rico and the stabilization of fuel prices through the fuel diversification strategies contemplated in the projections. The Authority projects that the price of fuel oil will average \$89.20 during the five year period ending fiscal year 2018. If the price of fuel oil increases, however, it is expected that the Authority may experience a decrease in sales.

For more information regarding the historical and projected sales and revenues of the Authority, see NET REVENUES AND COVERAGE.

### **Dependence on Fuel Oil; Fuel Cost Volatility**

Approximately 67% of the Authority's energy generation for fiscal year 2012 was produced by oil-fueled units. The Authority's dependence on oil, contrary to the situation of mainland United States utilities, has resulted in the Authority's electricity rates being among the highest of all United States utilities. For fiscal year 2013, the Authority's average retail price of electricity was \$0.27 per kWh. See *Fuel* under THE SYSTEM.

Since the cost of fuel is currently passed through to the Authority's clients using a fuel adjustment charge, the Authority's dependence on fuel oil has resulted in overall increases and significant volatility in the cost of energy to the Authority's clients during the last five fiscal years. The increased cost of energy, in turn, has a negative impact on Puerto Rico's economy and has contributed to the reduced demand for electricity discussed above. The Authority's management is focused on diversifying fuel sources, with the goal of reducing the dependence on oil for energy generation from 51% for fiscal year 2013 to 10% by fiscal year 2018 (assuming the conversion of eight steam generating units, the Aguirre and San Juan combined cycles, and 500 MW of renewable power). In order to achieve this reduction, the Authority plans to convert existing oil-fired facilities to allow them to use either fuel oil or natural gas, build the infrastructure needed to transport natural gas to several of the Authority's generating plants, and build an offshore terminal to supply natural gas to the Aguirre power plant. The Authority's ability to achieve these plans, however, is subject to factors beyond its control such as completion of the permitting process and obtaining financing for these projects.

The Authority has also entered into power purchase agreements with developers of renewable energy projects with the long-term goal of increasing the use of renewable energy and complying with the renewable energy portfolio standards described below. The Authority had signed power purchase agreements with respect to sixty-three (63) renewable energy projects totaling approximately 1,660.8 MW of capacity. These projects are for renewable energy from solar, wind, waste-to-energy and landfill gas technologies. All of these agreements are subject to financing, permitting and other technical requirements. Four of the renewable energy projects have already obtained private financing commitments and have commenced commercial operation.

These renewable energy projects, while reducing the cost of energy below the current levels of costs based on fuel oil, may result in costs of energy that are higher than the cost of generation through the burning of natural gas. See *Plans for Fuel Diversification* under THE SYSTEM.

For more information regarding the fuel used by the Authority for its generating units, see *Fuel* under THE SYSTEM.

### **The Authority's Ability to Access the Capital Markets**

As a capital intensive company, the Authority relies on access to the capital markets and other borrowings. The Authority regularly accesses capital markets and other private borrowings, from Government Development Bank and private financial institutions, to finance its activities, for both capital improvement and working capital purposes. The Authority expects to continue to need access to such capital and borrowings for its ongoing capital improvement program, which is substantial, and for working capital purposes. The Authority's ability to arrange financing as well as its ability to refinance debt and make scheduled payments of principal and interest are dependent on numerous factors, including the Authority's levels of indebtedness, maintenance of acceptable credit ratings, its financial performance,

liquidity and cash flow, and market conditions. The Authority's inability to obtain additional financing from time to time would have a material adverse effect on its liquidity, and operations and its ability to meet all of its obligations.

#### **Weather and Other Uncontrollable Events**

The Authority is subject to unpredictable risks related to tropical storms, hurricanes and earthquakes. While the Authority has experience in preparing for, protecting against and recovering from damage due to these events, there can be no assurance that these events would not have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Authority to provide electric energy service to its clients or on the Revenues of the Authority.

#### **Changes in Commonwealth Legislation, Competition and Self-Generation**

New methods of producing low cost electricity and self-generation by certain industrial or commercial clients are other factors that could affect the Authority. Any new legislation that promotes competition in the energy sector in Puerto Rico or affects the Authority's rate-setting independence could have a material impact on the Authority's operations and financial condition. The Authority cannot predict at this time whether any additional legislation or rules will be enacted by the Commonwealth that will affect the Authority's operations or financial condition. See LEGISLATION.

#### **Changes in Federal Laws or Regulations**

The electric utility industry in the United States mainland has changed from a regulated monopoly business to a deregulated competitive industry. FERC has mandated wholesale wheeling and open access for transmission facilities owned by utilities that engage in interstate commerce. Many states have enacted or proposed laws and regulations that are designed to (i) ensure open access to transmission facilities to promote wholesale power supply competition and (ii) phase in retail competition. The requirements of FERC, including those regarding wholesale wheeling, are generally not applicable to the Authority because it is not engaged in transactions in interstate commerce. In addition, there are currently no wholesale clients in the Commonwealth, although the Authority is required to offer a wheeling service. As a result, the Authority has operated as a monopoly in the sale of electricity in Puerto Rico which has allowed it to charge rates determined by reference to its costs of service rather than by competitive forces. This may change, however, as a result of the "wheeling" initiatives discussed below. The Authority remains subject to the mandatory purchase obligation and other legal requirements in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ("PURPA"), which requires the Authority to purchase energy from certain generators at the Authority's avoided costs. Changes in Federal legislation, market development and other factors, however, could expose the Authority to competition. See THE SYSTEM.

### **THE AUTHORITY**

The Authority was created as a body corporate and politic constituting a public corporation and governmental instrumentality of the Commonwealth by the Act.

The Authority was created for the purpose of conserving, developing and utilizing the water and power resources of the Commonwealth in order to promote the general welfare of the Commonwealth. It supplies virtually all the electricity consumed in Puerto Rico and is one of the largest municipal utilities in the United States, ranking first in number of clients and revenues among public power utilities.

The executive offices of the Authority are located at 1110 Ponce de Leon Avenue, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00907, telephone number (787) 521-4666.

## **Powers**

The Authority has broad powers under the Act, including, among others: to make contracts; to acquire properties by eminent domain or otherwise; to borrow money and to issue bonds for any of its corporate purposes; to secure the payment of its bonds and all other obligations by pledge of its revenues; to determine, fix, alter, charge and collect reasonable rates, fees, rentals and other charges for use of its facilities; and to have complete control and supervision of its properties and activities. In addition, the Authority has the power to create, acquire and maintain corporations, partnerships or subsidiary corporations.

## **Management**

The Act, as amended by Act No. 29-2013, provides that the Governing Board of the Authority (the “Board”) shall be composed of nine (9) members: four (4) members are appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth with the advice and consent of the Senate of Puerto Rico, three (3) members are client representatives elected directly by the Authority’s clients (of which two (2) must represent the interests of residential clients and the other, the interests of commercial or industrial clients.), and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Public Works and the Secretary of the Department of Economic Development and Commerce who will serve as *ex officio* members.

Among the four (4) members that are appointed by the Governor, two (2) shall be engineers licensed to practice as engineers in the Commonwealth (one of which shall be an electrical engineer), one (1) shall be a professional with knowledge and extensive experience in corporate finance, and one (1) shall be chosen by the Governor from a list of at least ten (10) persons submitted by professional associations and nonprofit entities designated by the Governor and which are experienced in economics, planning, public administration or economic development, or whose members are prominent people in those disciplines. The Governor, in his sole discretion, shall evaluate the recommendation made by them and shall choose one (1) person from the list. If the Governor rejects those recommended, the aforementioned associations shall proceed to make another list within thirty (30) calendar days. These members shall serve for a term of four (4) years, while the members representing the clients serve a term of six (6) years.

The changes to the structure of the Board pursuant to Act No. 29-2013 became effective on June 25, 2013. After such date, the functions of all members of the Board shall terminate when their successors take office, except for the elected representatives of clients of the Authority and those professional members whose circumstances conform to the specifications of the structure of the Board established by Act No. 29-2013. Once the term of a member whose appointment to the Board shall not end as a result of the new organization and structure of Board expires, their respective successors shall occupy their positions in the Board for the applicable term of office as provided in Act No. 29-2013.

Currently, the members of the Board are set forth below:

Name	Principal Occupation	Term Ends
Harry Rodríguez García, PE, <i>Chairman</i>	Chemical Engineer Former Abbot Laboratories Vice President	June 2014
Miguel A. Torres Díaz, PE ( <i>ex officio</i> )	Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Public Works	N/A
Alberto Bacó Bagué, Esq. ( <i>ex officio</i> )	Secretary of the Department of Economic Development and Commerce	N/A
Roberto Volckers Esteves, PE	Electrical Engineer Former Electric System Director of the Authority	Holding Over
Andrés Salas Soler, Esq.	Attorney	June 2016
Gabriel Hernández Rodríguez, MPA	Urban Planner	February 2015
Norma Burgos Andújar, MPA	Urban Planner	June 2014
Agustín Irizarry Rivera, PE, PhD	Electrical Engineer and Professor	September 2013
Juan E. Rosario Maldonado	Chemist	September 2013

The Governing Board appoints an Executive Director who is the chief executive officer of the Authority and is responsible for the general operation of the Authority.

*Juan F. Alicea-Flores* was appointed Executive Director on February, 2013. Mr. Alicea-Flores is a Professional Engineer with 30 years of experience. Since 1983, he has held various senior executive positions within the Authority including, Acting Executive Director, Planning & Environmental Protection Director and General Power Plant Manager of Palo Seco Steam Power Plant. Other relevant positions he has occupied during his career in the Authority include, Maintenance Department Head and Operations Department Head of the Aguirre Power Plant and Senior Shift Engineer.

Other principal officers of the Authority include the following:

*Roberto L. Garay-González*, Deputy Executive Director. Mr. Garay-González holds a Master Degree in Engineering Management. He is a Professional Engineer specialized in Electrical Power. He has 25 years of experience in the Authority. Among the positions he has held within the Authority are Transmission and Distribution Technical Operations Director, and Transmission and Distribution District Engineer.

*Carlos J. Castro-Montalvo*, Generation Director. Mr. Castro-Montalvo is a Professional Engineer with 28 years of experience within the Authority. He has held different positions including Electrical System Director from 2005 until 2008, Electrical System Operations Management Division Head and Operations Superintendent, and SCADA-EMG Research Department Supervisor.

*Ramón L. Burgos-Medina*, Transmission and Distribution Director. Mr. Burgos-Medina is a Professional Engineer with 29 years of experience. Since 1986, he has held various positions within the Authority. Among the positions that he has occupied are Transmission and Distribution Technical Operations Director from February, 2001 until March 2005

*Emilia Martes-Rodríguez*, Customer Service Director. Ms. Martes-Rodríguez holds a Master Degree in Social Work and has 25 years of experience in the Authority. Throughout her career she has occupied the positions of Commercial Operations Regional Director, District Manager, and Customer Service Supervisor.

*Sonia Miranda-Vega*, Planning and Environmental Protection Director. Ms. Miranda-Vega is a Professional Engineer with 22 years of experience in the Authority. She has held various positions within the Authority. Among these are Head of the Planning and Research Division, Acting Executive Director and Principal Engineering Supervisor.

*Luis Figueroa-Báez*, Finance Director. Mr. Figueroa-Báez is a Certified Public Accountant with 24 years of experience in the Authority. He has held different positions within the Authority's Finance Directorate, including, Senior Auditor, Assistant Controller, Executive Advisor to the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Financial Officer from January 2001 until January 2009. For many years he has been in charge of financial presentations to the financial community related to the Authority's Bond Issuances and other financings.

*María M. Méndez-Rivera*, Human Resources Director and Corporate Secretary of the Governing Board. Ms. Méndez-Rivera holds a *Juris Doctor* degree and 25 years of experience in the Authority. She has held various executive positions within the Authority, including General Counsel, Opinions, Legislation and Contracts Division Head. From May 2006 until December 2008, she was appointed as Deputy Executive Director of the Puerto Rico Ports Authority.

*Jorge A. Concepción-Rivera*. Legal Affairs Director. Mr. Concepción-Rivera holds a Juris Doctor with a Master Degree in Labor Relations and Public Administration. He has 26 years of experience in the Authority. He has held various positions within the Authority, including General Counsel and Opinions, Legislation and Contracts Division Head. Also, he has worked as in-house counsel in the Property Rights and Litigation Divisions.

The Authority retains URS Corporation, successor to the Washington Division of URS Corporation, as the consulting engineers (the "Consulting Engineers") to perform certain responsibilities under the Trust Agreement. The URS Corporation's Washington Division was formed in November 2007 following the acquisition by URS Corporation of Washington Group International, Inc. In January 2010, URS Corporation elected to use only its corporate name to identify all its operating divisions. The Consulting Engineer's responsibilities include submitting an annual report to the Trustee by November 1 of each year setting forth its recommendations: (a) as to any necessary or advisable revisions of the Authority's rates and charges, (b) as to the amount that should be deposited monthly by the Authority during the ensuing fiscal year to the credit of various funds established under and for the purposes specified in the Trust Agreement, and (c) as to any advice and recommendations as they deem advisable. The most recent Consulting Engineers report is the Thirty-Ninth Annual Report for fiscal year 2012. A copy of this report is available on the Authority's website at [www.prepa.com](http://www.prepa.com). Neither this report nor any additional information on the Authority's website is deemed to be part of or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

Ernst & Young LLP has been engaged to audit the Authority's financial statements for fiscal year 2013.

### **Fiscal Oversight Agreement**

The Authority and Government Development Bank, as fiscal agent for the Authority, entered into a Fiscal Oversight Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2009, as amended (the “Fiscal Oversight Agreement”), pursuant to which the Authority agreed to implement a comprehensive expense reduction program, including certain fiscal oversight controls, subject to laws and existing agreements of the Authority, and provide Government Development Bank with certain financial information and operating data, as well as other financial information reasonably requested by Government Development Bank. The Fiscal Oversight Agreement is intended to allow the Authority to become self sufficient and to protect and improve the credit rating of the Authority, so that the Authority may obtain adequate financing to fund its capital expenditure requirements and operate the Systems in an efficient and reliable manner and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and other regulatory requirements.

### **Subsidiaries**

Pursuant to the Act, the Authority is authorized to create subsidiaries in order to, among other things, delegate or transfer any of its rights, powers, functions or duties. The Authority currently has four principal subsidiaries organized in a holding company structure. Currently, only two of the Authority’s subsidiaries have significant operations.

PREPA Holdings, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Authority, was created on October 29, 2009 as a Delaware limited liability company for the sole purpose of acting as a holding company and has no current operations. PREPA Holdings, LLC is the direct parent of the following entities: PREPA Networks, LLC, also known as PREPA.net; InterAmerican Energy Sources, LLC and Consolidated Telecom of Puerto Rico, LLC.

In 2002 the Authority completed the installation of a Backbone Fiber Optic Cable System which has modernized its internal communications by providing faster and more secure data transmission for operations, load management, system protection and security. This fiber optic system consists of a 663 mile fiber optic telecommunications network of which 386 miles are for the Authority’s use and 277 miles are for the use of PREPA.net. The system is installed on the Authority’s rights-of-way (mainly its transmission lines) and was financed through the issuance of \$43.7 million aggregate principal amount of subordinate obligations.

In addition to the Backbone Fiber Optic Cable System, the Authority has installed a Distribution Fiber Optic Cable System that consists of 691 miles of fiber optic cables, of which 399 miles are for the Authority’s and PREPA.net’s use and 292 miles are for the exclusive use of PREPA.net. The Authority created PREPA.net in order to commercially exploit the excess fibers of the installed fiber optic cable system. PREPA.net markets the excess communication capacity of the Authority’s fiber optic cable system. PREPA.net currently offers next generation telecommunications services to carriers, internet service providers, and large commercial enterprises. These services include data transmission via Synchronous Optical Network (SONET), metro and long haul Ethernet transport services, wireless last mile, and internet protocol services optimized for voice over internet protocol. PREPA.net also offers international fiber optic cable capacity and satellite teleport facilities through the submarine fiber optic cable capacity acquired in 2008. As of June 30, 2013, PREPA.net had total assets of \$47.2 million and total liabilities of \$29.3 million. PREPA.net’s change in net assets for fiscal year 2013 was \$6.3 million. PREPA.net has a term loan with a commercial bank with an outstanding principal balance of \$8.1 million as of June 30, 2013 and, as of that date, owed the Authority approximately \$6.6 million for intercompany transactions with the Authority in the ordinary course of business. PREPA.net continues to add wholesale clients to its portfolio, and the Authority continues with the installation of fiber optic cables. The

Authority expects that the commercial exploitation of the fiber optic system will provide a new source of revenues to its operations that will ultimately benefit its electric energy clients.

InterAmerican Energy Sources, LLC was created on May 25, 2007 as a Delaware limited liability company for the purpose of investing, developing, financing, constructing and operating renewable energy projects and other infrastructure related to the optimization of the Authority's electric infrastructure. InterAmerican Energy Sources, LLC is currently not operating.

Consolidated Telecom of Puerto Rico, LLC was created on October 27, 2009 as a Delaware limited liability company for the purpose of developing, financing, constructing and operating a telecommunications business within or outside of the Commonwealth, directly or indirectly, in relation to the operating of the Authority. Consolidated Telecom of Puerto Rico, LLC commenced operations on July 1, 2013 and is providing telecommunication services to businesses.

### **THE SYSTEM**

The Authority is the supplier of virtually all of the electric power consumed in the Commonwealth. As of June 30, 2013, the Authority served approximately 1.5 million clients, representing a population of approximately 3.7 million.

#### **Generating Facilities**

As of June 30, 2013, investment in Authority-owned production plant in service totaled approximately \$4.4 billion based on original installed cost, the total nameplate rating of the Authority-owned generating facilities of the System was 4,937 MW, and their total dependable generating capacity was 4,878 MW. In addition, the Authority purchases power under long-term power purchase agreements from two cogeneration facilities: EcoEléctrica and AES-PR. Under its agreement with EcoEléctrica, it has the right to purchase 507 MW of net dependable generating capacity. Under its agreement with AES-PR, it has the right to purchase 454 MW of net dependable generating capacity. The Authority has dispatch control over both facilities, and their output is fully integrated into the System.

Existing Generating Facilities (in MW)

Generating Plants	Dependable Generating Capacity						
	Nameplate Rating (82 Units)	Total (82 Units)	Steam (16 Units)	Combined Cycle			
				Power Blocks (13 Units)	Combustion Turbine (25 Units)	Hydro (21 Units)	Other (7 Units)
Aguirre .....	1,554	1,534	900 <sup>(1)</sup>	592 <sup>(2)</sup>	42 <sup>(3)</sup>	-	-
Costa Sur .....	1,030	1,032	990	-	42 <sup>(3)</sup>	-	-
Palo Seco .....	731	728	602	-	126 <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-
San Juan .....	870	840	400	440 <sup>(5)</sup>	-	-	-
Mayagüez .....	220	220	-	-	220 <sup>(6)</sup>	-	-
Arecibo .....	248	248	-	-	248 <sup>(7)</sup>	-	-
Other Locations .....	284	276	-	-	168 <sup>(8)</sup>	100	8 <sup>(9)</sup>
Subtotal .....	4,937	4,878	2,892	1,032	846	100	8
Pefiuelas – EcoEléctrica ...	507	507	-	507 <sup>(10)</sup>	-	-	-
Guayama – AES-PR.....	454	454 <sup>(11)</sup>	454 <sup>(11)</sup>	-	-	-	-
Ponce – Windmar.....	2 <sup>(12)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guayama – AES Ilumina ..	20 <sup>(13)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naguabo – Punta Lima....	26 <sup>(14)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Isabel – Pattern.....	75 <sup>(15)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	6,021	5,839	3,346	1,539	846	100	8

<sup>(1)</sup> Consists of the Authority's two largest units, Aguirre Units 1 and 2, each with a dependable generating capacity of 450 MW.

<sup>(2)</sup> Consists of two combined-cycle power blocks, each made up of four 50 MW combustion turbine units and one 96 MW steam-turbine unit.

<sup>(3)</sup> Consists of two 21 MW units.

<sup>(4)</sup> Consists of six 21 MW units.

<sup>(5)</sup> Consists of two combined cycle power block, each made up of one 160 MW combustion turbine unit and one 60 MW steam-turbine unit.

<sup>(6)</sup> Consists of four 55 MW units.

<sup>(7)</sup> Consists of three 83 MW units.

<sup>(8)</sup> Consists of eight 21 MW units.

<sup>(9)</sup> Consists of five diesel units in the Municipality of Culebra and two in the Municipality of Vieques with an aggregate dependable capacity of approximately 8 MW held on standby reserve.

<sup>(10)</sup> Consists of one combined cycle power block, made up of two 165 MW combustion turbine units and a 177 MW steam turbine unit.

<sup>(11)</sup> Consists of two 227 MW units.

<sup>(12)</sup> Photovoltaic energy project (consists of 20,000 solar panels)

<sup>(13)</sup> Photovoltaic energy project (consists of 101,000 solar panels and 40 inverters)

<sup>(14)</sup> Wind energy project (consists of 13 wind turbine generators 2 MW each)

<sup>(15)</sup> Wind energy project (consists of 44 wind turbine generators 2.3 MW each)

The EcoEléctrica plant is a cogeneration facility located in the Municipality of Pefiuelas. The facility includes a combined cycle power block, consisting of one steam and two combustion turbine units, and a liquefied natural gas terminal. The Authority began purchasing power from EcoEléctrica in September 1999 during the testing and start-up phase of the facility. Commercial operation began in March 2000. The Authority entered into an agreement with EcoEléctrica to purchase all of the power produced by the facility for a term of 22 years from the date of commencement of commercial operation. The agreement requires EcoEléctrica to provide 507 MW of dependable generating capacity to the Authority. The Authority may purchase any energy produced by the facility in excess of 507 MW, if made available, by paying an energy charge only. No capacity charge would be imposed on the Authority for this "excess" power. EcoEléctrica has entered into a long-term supply agreement to meet its expected needs for natural gas at the facility.